

# THE DIAL

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## BJÖRNSONIANA.

The celebration, last December, of Herr Björnson's seventieth birthday was marked by the publication of much interesting matter in the Scandinavian reviews, as well as by a "Festskrift" made up of contributions in prose and verse by a large number of the poet's friends. The matter thus brought to light includes a considerable fund of anecdote and reminiscence, from which we have thought it worth while to make a few selections for translation and reproduction in these pages. Herr Edvard Grieg, the composer, relates the following incident of the old days:

"It was Christmas eve of 1868 at the Björnsons in Christiania. They lived then in the Rosenkrantzgade. My wife and I were, as far as I can remember, the only guests. The children were very boisterous in their glee. In the middle of the floor an immense Christmas tree was enthroned and brightly lighted. All the servant-folk came in, and Björnson spoke, beautifully and warmly, as he well knows how to do. 'Now you shall play a hymn, Grieg,' he said, and although I did not quite like the notion of doing organist's work, I naturally complied without a murmur. It was one of Grundtvig's hymns in 32—thirty-two verses. I resigned myself to my fate with stoicism. At the beginning I kept myself awake, but the endless repetitions had a soporific effect. Little by little I became as stupid as a medium. When we had at last got through with all the verses, Björnson said: 'Isn't that fine. Now I will read for you!' And so we got all thirty-two verses once more. I was completely overawed."

The following bit of personal address is from Herr Frits Thaulow, the well-known painter:

"You were once chosen as president of the student society. There were wild rumors about that your opponents would hiss you and bombard you with rotten apples. In the afternoon you paced back and forth over the threshold, and I easily understood that you were nervous and fearful. I tried to put in a comforting word, but you couldn't understand it in the least. Your trepidation was truly artistic. 'It is always so deucedly hard to begin,' you said, 'I must be quite sure of my beginning—until the sweat begins to stream from the pores, after that a speech takes care of itself.'"

Herr Thaulow also relates the following about a festive gathering of students:

"The manager came in and announced with a loud voice that it was past twelve. Then you sprang up.

"Bring champagne! Now I will speak of what comes after twelve o'clock! of all that lies beyond the

respectable hour for retiring! For the hour when fancy awakens and fills us with longings for the world of wonderland; then the painter sees only the dim outline in the moonlight, then the musician hears the silence, then the poet after his thoughtful day feels sprouting the first shoots of the next. After twelve freedom begins. The day's tumult is stilled, and the voice within becomes audible.

"Thus you spoke, and 'after twelve' became a watchword with us.

"Many a spark has been kindled in your soul by the quiet evening time. But later in life, when you become a chieftain in the battle, broad daylight also made its demands upon you. Like the sun you shone upon us and made the best that was in us to grow, but I shall always keep a deep artistic affection for what comes 'after twelve.'"

Herr Werner Söderhjelm, who writes in Swedish of the poet's relations to Finland, is speaking of certain evenings spent with him in Paris, where both Finns and Scandinavians gathered together to recreate a bit of home beneath the alien skies of France.

"He who has ever been present on one of these festival occasions, such as a Seventeenth of May festival in some beautiful spot near Paris, where Björnson and Jonas Lie, inspired at once by the glorious memories of the day and the beauty of the natural surroundings, opened the warmest springs of their poetic hearts, and poured out streams of eloquence; and when afterwards, as the shades of night fell, all went home with Björnson, and beneath his roof his daughter sang her father's songs, while in hushed and reverent mood we all turned toward the skald, as he sat there plunged in serious thought—he, who has been present on such an occasion, will keep the memory as one of the few that may never be matched again upon life's journey."

When the poet purchased his estate in the Gausdal, his coming was looked forward to with mingled feelings by the good country folk of the neighborhood. Herr Kristofer Janson thus tells the story of his arrival:

"His coming was anticipated with a certain anxiety and apprehension, for was he not a 'horrid radical'? The dean in particular thought that he might be a menace to the safe spiritual slumber of the village. As the dean one day was driving through the village in his carriage, just where the road turns sharply by the bridge below Aulestad, he met another carriage which was rapidly driving that way and in it a man who, without respect for the clerical vehicle, shouted with all the strength of his lungs: 'Half the road!' The dean turned aside, saying with a sigh: 'Has Björnson come to the Gausdal at last?'

"It was indeed so, and he showed his colors at the start. The same dean and Björnson became the best of friends afterwards, and found much sport in interchanging genial jests whenever they met."

Our remaining anecdotes are taken from a reminiscent paper by Herr Henrik Cavling, who writes chiefly of the eighties when the poet was living in Paris for a considerable portion of each year.

"It was one of Björnson's peculiarities to go out as

a rule without any money in his pocket. He neither owned a purse nor knew the French coins. His personal expenditures were restricted to the books he bought, and now and then a theatre ticket. One day he came excitedly into the sitting-room, and asked:

"Who took my five franc piece?" It was a five franc piece that he had got somewhere or other and had stuck in his pocket to buy a theatre ticket with. It turned out that the maid had found it and given it to Fru Björnson. For it seemed quite unthinkable to her that the master should have any money to take out with him.

"This complete indifference of Björnson to small matters sometimes proved annoying. In this connection I may tell of a little trip he once took with Jonas Lie.

"The two poets, who did not live far apart, had long counted with pleasure upon a trip to Père Lachaise, where they wished to visit Alfred de Musset's grave. At last the day came, and with big soft hats on their heads, and engaged earnestly in conversation, they drove away through Paris.

"When they came to Père Lachaise, and wanted to enter the cemetery, the driver stopped them and asked for his pay. Then it appeared that neither had any money, which they smilingly explained, and asked him in bad French to wait and drive them home again. But the two gentlemen with the big soft hats had not inspired the driver with any marked degree of confidence. He made a scene, and attracted a great crowd of the boys, loafers, and well-dressed Frenchmen who always collect on critical occasions. The end of the affair was that the poets had to get into their cab again and drive all the long way back without having had a glimpse of the grave. When they reached Lie's lodgings, Lie went in to get some money, while Björnson sat in the cab as a hostage. Nevertheless, both poets maintained that they had had a pleasant expedition. A Norwegian question, which had accidentally come up between them, had made them forget all about Alfred de Musset."

Herr Cavling once asked his friend upon what occasion in his life he had taken the greatest pleasure in knowing that he was a poet. This was his reply:

"It was when a delegation from the Right came to my house in Christiania and smashed all the windows. Because when they had thus attacked me and were starting for home again, they felt that they ought to sing something, and so they began to sing, 'Yes, we love this land of ours'; they couldn't do anything else! They had to sing the song of the man whom they had attacked."

The last of our anecdotes is also related in the poet's own words.

"I had a pair of old boots that I wanted to give to a beggar. But just as I was going to give them to him, I began to wonder whether Karoline had not some use for them, since she usually gave such things to beggars. So I took the boots in my hand, and went downstairs to ask her, but on the way I got a little worked up because I did not quite dare to give them to the beggar myself. And the further I went down the steps, the more wrathful I got, until I stood over her. And then I was so angry that I had to bluster at her as if she had done me a grievous wrong. But she could not understand a word of what I said, and looked at me with such amazement, that I could not keep from bursting into laughter."

### The New Books.

#### ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.\*

The two books just issued from the hands of President Paul Kruger and General Christiaan Rudolf de Wet serve to accent the evils of the censorship enforced by Great Britain during the recent war in South Africa. For Americans they contain little that is new or unexpected, while they seem to have been in many respects a revelation to the British reading public. It is readily conceivable that the conditions would be directly reversed if, say, President Aguinaldo and General Luna were to publish their version of the war for conquest in the Philippines in Great Britain and America. In either event it may be said that the people of the United States and of Great Britain respectively have been informed concerning the two wars in inverse ratio to their direct interest in them — not the most reassuring element in free government, nor one to make either nation welcome militarism with any joy.

Because the American newspapers have been able to print news from South Africa denied to the British press there is, therefore, little of novelty in the volumes under discussion, nor do they alter in any respect the opinion of their authors generally held by American newspaper readers of intelligence. Mr. Kruger is seen to be of a type little known in the United States, though his combination of evangelical religion and personal valor would not have seemed so strange to those of our ancestors who took part in King Philip's war, for example. Indeed, the fighting with the Kaffirs in the years following the Great Trek, in which the youthful Kruger, though little more than a boy, took a man's part, is often reminiscent of the dealings of the Puritans with the Wampanoags and Narragansetts. General de Wet is more modern in every respect, but still with that touch of fanaticism which Calvinism, like Islam, breeds in its devotees. Both of the men tell their stories in Dutch, and both have had their writings translated into English by an anonymous hand. Mr. Kruger's narrative is evidently one of selection, much of the material at his disposal being put aside to keep his

narrative within compass. It is better ordered, and written in a better style, than General de Wet's. On the other hand, the soldier's story of incessant fighting, though written with a disregard for English idiom which often impresses the reader as a foreign accent might a listener, is easier to follow and more immediately interesting, in spite of its not containing the ample material for thought which inheres in the other.

Perhaps the most impressive feature of Mr. Kruger's memoirs is his unflinching belief, from the first knowledge he obtained of the British nation, that England coveted the territory of the burghers and would stick at nothing to obtain it. In General de Wet's story one is continually struck with the fewness of the men composing the burgher commands; and with these men, little disciplined as they were, ran an unexpressed contempt for the British as equal foes, much more galling, of a surety, than open boasting could be. Curious reflections arise, too, when one reads in both books the constantly recurring citations of the Scriptures and the unflinching belief that the fighting men of the two Republics were under the particular care of Jehovah — thus for once surpassing the British in one of their most salient characteristics.

Mr. Kruger's book is a sad one, — the reflections of an old and disappointed, but not embittered, man. His arraignment of his enemy is not wholly candid, but is quite as honest and fair as any presentation made against his people and policy. His life has been that of a pioneer, with savage men and savage beasts to conquer from the beginning, and the result shows itself in self-centering and self-sufficiency, the words being used in no invidious sense. His was a hard school, but it cannot be said to have hardened his nature, or divested him of human sympathy. On the contrary, the tone of sorrow pervading the book shows how deeply he has felt. It is not from these memoirs, of course, that the reader can learn how greatly indebted Mr. Kruger has been to the interferences of Great Britain for his prominence in the South African Republic, except in the information conveyed between the lines. One discovers that every time the element in the Republic which believed in progression made substantial gains in public favor, some act of the British took place at a time suitable to throw popularity once more into the hands of the reactionary element of which Mr. Kruger was the natural leader. The figures given in the elections which elevated him to the presidency of the nation, too well known

\* THE MEMOIRS OF PAUL KRUGER. Four Times President of the South African Republic. Told by himself. With portrait. New York: The Century Co.

THREE YEARS' WAR. By Christiaan Rudolf de Wet. With portrait. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.



to require citation here, are abundant proof of this, and support the contention of the English Liberals that a more conciliatory policy would have resulted in the elimination of Mr. Kruger and his fellow-pioneers from the politics of the Transvaal. The charge against Sir Alfred (now Lord) Milner of deliberately suppressing the portions of the conference of May 31, 1899, which made for peace, are repeated and reinforced by documentary evidence, but this is already an old story to Americans. So, too, is the presentation as a judicial farce of the trial of Doctor Jamieson and his companions in the raid, though this could have been drawn more strongly. The statement that it was this raid which led to the armament of the Transvaal is plain and indubitable. A minor detail, that it was the refusal of the Americans among the Uitlanders to coöperate with Doctor Jamieson under the British flag which brought about the failure of the daring scheme, has neither confirmation nor denial. Throughout the book there is complete reluctance to state anything not personally within the knowledge of the writer, leading to a marked narrowing of the discussion.

General de Wet, also, keeps within his own personal knowledge of events, and has nothing to say of any of the causes that brought about the war. He entered his country's service as a simple member of his commando, was elected to his first military office while absent from his fellows, and won his way by deeds rather than words. His language has not the restraint of Mr. Kruger's, and he frequently denounces those among his countrymen who failed in their patriotic duty. He is proud of the fighting qualities shown by those burghers who did fight, and he constantly bewails the lack of military discipline and knowledge in his forces. A more skilful writer could have made this story one of the most engrossing ever told, but the natural modesty of the man and his eagerness to award credit to others divest it of much of its interest. Setting forth his admiration for General Cronje and his unwillingness to criticize him, he is none the less plain in his statement that Cronje could have made his escape had he not thought, along old-fashioned lines, that it was disgraceful to abandon his wagon train. After the gain in mobility due to the inhibition of wagons as part of the burghers' military equipment, such victories and reprisals as de Wet's own became fully possible for the first time.

Mr. Kruger's book leaves him unreconciled

to the British conquest — less than that could not have been expected. General de Wet dedicates his work to "my fellow-subjects of the British Empire," and concludes it with a prayer to his countrymen to be loyal to their new ruler. Neither expends any thought on the future; but both quote Bismarck's apothegm that Africa is to be England's grave, and there is nothing to indicate that they do not believe it. Certainly the admiration both express for Gladstone does not indicate too much confidence in those who have rendered his policy nugatory.

WALLACE RICE.

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#### "FRIEND OF THOREAU."\*

Within Thoreau's "Familiar Letters" readers have gained some acquaintance with his New Bedford correspondent and friend of later years, Daniel Ricketson. Familiar also are the bust, now in the Concord library, and the medallion portrait of Thoreau, by Mr. Walton Ricketson. In their city home at New Bedford, surrounded with many rare volumes and relics of literary friendships, including Thoreau's spy-glass and flute, Mr. Ricketson, the sculptor, and his sister have prepared this memorial of their father and his most illustrious friends. Letters, journal-extracts, and poems are here collated, which reveal with graphic yet dignified intimacy the life of Mr. Ricketson in its subjective aspects and its relations with his literary associates. Mr. Ricketson once wrote of himself: "As for myself, if you will excuse an episode of egoism, I have achieved but little, nor have I desired fame. I have rather been the friend of good and noted men and women." To most readers the interest of this volume will centre about the friendship with Thoreau; yet the personality of Mr. Ricketson gleams with a constant light which is far more than a reflection of influence. Mr. Sanborn has contributed a brief sketch of the life of this Quaker scholar and nature-lover, a life rounding out more than four-score years of earnest and genial activity. Mr. Ricketson's nature was essentially that of the lover, more than the writer, of books, though he published a "History of New Bedford," a volume of poems, and a few fragments. More social by temperament and affluent by circumstance than his noted friends, he entertained

\* DANIEL RICKETSON AND HIS FRIENDS. Edited by Anna and Walton Ricketson. With portraits. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.



at his "Brooklawn" mansion, and in his "Shanty" close by, many famous men of contemporary times, — abolitionists, poets, naturalists, philosophers. His home was a refuge for all who were oppressed, and his legal training was always devoted to their service. His name will be most often associated with Thoreau, William Ellery Channing, Alcott, and George William Curtis. The description of Thoreau, as he approached Brooklawn for his first visit, with his slight awkward figure, his large uncouth hat, his umbrella and travelling-bag, resembling "either a peddler or some way-traveller," has already been preserved in print; but no words can so adequately express that impression as the pencil-sketch by Mr. Ricketson here given, with sufficient hint of the cartoonist to intensify but not degrade the humor. The interchange of letters and visits between Ricketson and Thoreau, — a result of the former's enjoyment of "Walden," — filled the last eight years of Thoreau's life, from 1854 to 1862. "I recognize many of my own experiences in your 'Walden,'" wrote Mr. Ricketson, citing his simple tastes, his secluded "Shanty," his studious love of nature and her poets, and his deep devotion to the anti-slavery cause. He proffered to Thoreau an alluring invitation to visit him and the "haunts that your very soul would leap to behold," — the Middleboro ponds whose charm was later recorded by the Concord naturalist.

Of the score or more of letters included in this portion of the volume, some are now first published, others are already included in the "Familiar Letters," but all are interesting revelations of the mental vigor and courage, the high altitudes of thought and life, maintained by Thoreau during these last years, often invalidated for active work, by his confession "far, far from my best estate," yet contented and inspiring to the end. There are some terse notes of announcements, and occasional longer "genuine epistles." One misses, however, those more expansive thoughts, the utterances of his deepest mind and soul, found in the letters to Mr. Blake. Humor of typical baldness is interspersed with serious lore, while on every page one is impressed by the reserve and elusiveness of Thoreau's self-revelations. Among significant sentences are these: "I am engaged to Concord and my own private pursuits by 10,000 ties, and it would be suicide to rend them." "The man's interest in a single bluebird is

more than a complete, dry list of the fauna and flora of a town."

Sequential from the correspondence with Thoreau are Mr. Ricketson's letters to Miss Sophia Thoreau, during her brother's illness and after his death. Later research has convinced us that Henry Thoreau was not alone a man of wonderful individuality, but that he belonged to a family of remarkable mental and moral fibre. These letters from his sister, as well as a few published earlier by Dr. Jones, show intellectual vigor and a courageous acceptance of all life's burdens, finding within her deeper nature ever "a singing soul." Her detailed iterations of her brother's patience, cheer, and "childlike trust," are full of rare tenderness and heroism. In one of his letters to her, Mr. Ricketson refers to his verses, improvised during one of Thoreau's visits to New Bedford, when, in a mood of exhilaration, and incited by a spirited tune upon the piano, the poet-philosopher executed a strange rhythmic dance, slyly stepping upon Alcott's toes in his gyrations before the astonished company. These stanzas were later included in Mr. Ricketson's volume, "Autumn Sheaf." Their imagery and suggestion accord with one's imaginative picture of such a scene.

"Like the Indian dance of old,  
Far within the forest shade,  
Showing forth the spirit bold,  
That no foeman e'er dismayed; —

"Like the dancing of the Hours,  
Tripping on with merry feet,  
Triumphing o'er earthly powers,  
Yet with footsteps all must greet; —

"Like the Fauns, and Satyrs too,  
Nimble leaping in the grove,  
Now unseen and then in view,  
As amid the trees they move."

A few letters from Alcott, Channing, Dr. Japp, Mr. Salt, and other literary friends, offer material of reminiscent value, — in the main, memories or estimates of Thoreau. Mr. Theo Brown, referring to a call made by Mr. Blake and himself upon Thoreau shortly before the latter's death, said: "His talk was up to the best I ever heard from him, — the same depth of earnestness and the same infinite depth of fun going on at the same time." Especially noteworthy and rare are two letters from the poet Channing, with his unique tributes to Thoreau's "brave and generous life" and his "superior scribbling faculty."

In the journal-extracts and the poems by Mr. Ricketson, included in the last portion of

the volume, one may recognize that depth of thought, that remonstrance against tawdry standards of life, that studious love for nature and the English poets—especially Cowper, Thomson, and Gray,—which characterized this man of strong personality who yet rejoiced to be called “friend of Thoreau.” Alcott, in his journal here cited, has a sentence of fine discrimination regarding the contrasting devotions of Thoreau’s two friends of later life: “Thoreau has visited R. before, and won him as disciple, though not in the absolute way he has Blake of Worcester, whose love for T.’s genius partakes of the exceeding tenderness of woman, and is a pure Platonism, to the fineness, and delicacy of the devotee’s sensibilities. But R. is himself, and plays the manly part in the matter, defending himself against the master’s twistiness and tough ‘thorough-craft’ with spirit and ability.”

The poems of Mr. Ricketson, here printed, need the author’s confession of “an impatience of rules.” They are often infelicitous in form, but ever animated by spontaneous nature-love and religious faith. One is reminded of Whittier’s bucolics and hymns in these less perfect stanzas, which include landscape-poems and peaceful domestic scenes.

The volume is edited with the most delicate taste and sympathy. Its only marked defect is the lack of an index; for here are many sidelights and direct facts which will be of service for later reference. Contact with such simple and strong natures as those of Mr. Ricketson and his literary friends must ever be conducive to more easeful and earnest thought, and less nervous tension of daily life.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

#### THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.\*

Given a people organized into a Federal Union of commonwealths, with a central government exercising efficiently all the powers and functions of external sovereignty, and there is exhibited a Nation, standing on an equality with other States, and endowed with all the attributes recognized by international usage as pertaining to organized States, including among these the power and privilege of acquiring, holding, and governing outlying

territories and dependencies. This is, in brief, the view which modern international jurists take of the present relations between the United States of America and her recently acquired insular possessions. Such a relationship is entirely normal. “A Nation,” it has been said, “is an organized community within a certain territory.” Later writers name this conception a State. But every Nation may possess territory, as well as other property, external to the boundaries within which it is itself organized. This right is implied in the term “external sovereignty.” As the author of the work before us states the theory:

“The lands and populations which constitute the body and personality of the State are not the only lands and populations over which it may exercise power. It is a fact that the State may and does exercise power over lands and populations which are not, and cannot in the nature of things be, a part of the body and personality of the State, and that it may be in a permanent relationship to these lands and populations of such a kind that it must exercise power over them permanently.”

To the United States pertain the same rights and privileges, in this respect, as are exercised by her fellow nations. What attitude she should maintain toward distant dependencies is a question that is new to her officials as a practical problem; but the career upon which she has entered with the close of the nineteenth century has made this question imperative. Patrick Henry’s “one lamp” must again become our resource. Other nations have had experience in administering government in extraneous territories. To illustrate historically our present situation in this respect by examples drawn from the annals of our fellows, as well as by our own past usages, is the aim of an elaborate treatise by Mr. Alpheus H. Snow, entitled “The Administration of Dependencies.” This writer has made an exhaustive study of the precedents found in French and English history, and has ably marshalled those which are of present value to us. The administration of her dependencies by France from 1600 to 1787, and the English administration prior to the charter of Virginia, are treated in separate chapters, following which the usages of England prior to her breach with her American colonies are copiously illustrated. The American Revolution originated in a controversy over the question of the normal relations between the King of Great Britain and his American dependencies, and this controversy is set forth *in extenso*. The trend of colonial opinion at that time fol-

\* THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEPENDENCIES. A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, with special reference to American Colonial Problems. By Alpheus H. Snow. New York: G. P. Putnam’s Sons.

lowed the lines marked out before 1750 by the political thought of Europe. It was a transitional period, and the progress of change in the British constitution led to diverse views as to the nature of the British state and the constitution of her trans-Atlantic colonies. How the administration party and the colonial statesmen parted company after 1750, at which time the characteristics of the American constitution seemed to be clearly understood on both sides, is succinctly stated by Mr. Snow. The phases of the quarrel, and the demands and deliverances of both parties, from 1761 down to the final breach in 1776, are fully detailed, as are also the successive steps taken by America thereafter, both in continuing her controversy with the mother-country, after ceasing to be a dependency herself, and in proceeding toward the administration on her own part of the territories that became her dependencies. Herein we are furnished a brief history of the Revolutionary War from a new point of view, — namely, that of a contention over the relations between a dominant state and its dependencies, leading up to the assumption by the late dependencies of nationality for themselves, including incidentally the exercise of their own government over their dependencies. After showing how the American system of such government grew to align itself with the European precedents, the author illustrates the styles of such government, followed, since the consummation of the American Revolution, by the European states, including Great Britain, as well as the course pursued by our own country, in all of which examples there is seen to be a practical similarity in principle. The chapter on American administration from 1787 to 1900 includes citations from some of the decisions of the Supreme Court on questions that have arisen under the Federal constitution, — enough in number to illustrate the position taken by that tribunal, — and sufficient to show abundant precedents, both legislative and judicial, in our own experience, to guide to the solution of all the problems which have recently confronted the nation.

"Colonial" and "Imperial" are among the terms extensively used, in recent years, in referring to the relations newly assumed by the United States. The first of these adjectives is wrongly applied to the dependencies of our republic; and the second is largely used in that connection in a mistaken sense. This nation has no "colonies" in the proper meaning of that word, and never has had any. Colonies

are one class of dependencies; but all dependencies are not colonies. Mr. Snow is careful to adhere scrupulously to his chosen subject, and to write of "dependencies" in the proper sense, — though one *lapsus* is perceptible in the sub-title which he chooses for his volume, "A study of the evolution of the Federal Empire, with special reference to American colonial problems."

His frank adoption of the phrase "Federal Empire" shows that the bogey of "imperialism" does not affright this author. Disregarding the old political sense of that term as indicating the despotic rule of an emperor, he freely uses it in its geographical sense. The extent of territory possessed by a nation which holds outlying lands in addition to its home domain is often well named an "Empire." Geographically, the United States may be aptly styled an "Imperial Domain," and this without any necessary implication of the other sense, in which the term describes a form of government. Modern developments in popular government have often given to a republic, whose political system is either representative or democratic, the possession of territories so extended and scattered that no terms so well describe the result as those which imply an empire in the geographical sense. "The British Empire" is a familiar example of such a domain, from whose home government political imperialism is absent. Even a pure democracy may, as a dominant state, lord it over dependencies as an imperial domain, without debasing its democracy. As the modern view is well summed up by Mr. Snow:

"The old conception of an Empire as a Kingdom composed of Kingdoms, and of an Emperor as a King who rules over other Kings, is passing away, and in its stead has come the conception of the Empire as a State composed of distinct and often widely separated populations or States, of which a State is the Central Government or Emperor."

Vattel, in his time, had come so far as to see much new meaning in the term "empire," and to attribute to every nation, in addition to its own domain, the right of "The empire, or right of supreme command over persons, by virtue of which it orders and disposes, according to its will, of the whole intercourse and commerce of the country." But it was only a few years later that Burke, when discussing the relations between Great Britain and her American Colonies, said: "My idea of it is this: That an Empire is the aggregate of many States, under one common Head, whether this Head be a monarch, or a presiding republic."

The idea that the United States should in



time become the "presiding republic" of such an Empire is by no means a new thought of the nineteenth century. Such a state as Great Britain was recognized to be in the eighteenth century, the early American statesmen often assumed to be the destiny of America. It was in this geographical sense that Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson, Ellsworth, Dickinson, Marshall, and others, — men whose partisan views were far from concurrent, — agreed in using the expressive phrase "American Empire." The precedents cited by Mr. Snow show how amply and continuously the actual practice of America in holding and governing her dependencies has justified this prophetic expression of the faith of the Fathers.

The conclusion reached by Mr. Snow, as a result of these novel historical investigations, is that "the people of the American Union, by their written constitution, consented to by all the people of the Empire, have divided the governmental power under an unwritten Constitution, so that the Union is the Imperial State as respects the dependencies." Thus has been established a "Federal Empire," composed of "the people and lands of the American Union and the people and lands of its dependencies." The final chapter of the work is an exposition of the "Imperial Obligations" which are, by the establishment of this Federal Empire, "imposed upon the American Union and its people." This imperial state "has arisen out of the need for social and economic peace and for equalization of economic conditions, exactly as Confederations and Federal States arose; it is the only form of organism by which the federative principle can be extended beyond the limits of lands occupied by a homogeneous population capable of self-government."

The excerpts here given from this searching study into our colonial and national history will perhaps give some idea of its ambitious purpose. It is not merely a valuable contribution to the popular knowledge of our own institutions, — it is an epoch-making book, as a profound exposition of the inmost characteristics of the unwritten constitution of the Republic.

The work exhibits defects which are largely in matters of detail, and which detract somewhat from its high character, but which are apparently due to the author's excess of enthusiasm for his thesis. There is an unnecessary refinement of analysis, which furnishes no strength to his exposition or his argument, in the attempt to array the Revolutionary statesmen against each other as *Anti-Imperialists*

and *Federal-Imperialists*; a distinction which the author does not suggest to have been understood by themselves, and which even he does not make clear. The same undue zeal has pressed too far some of his deductions respecting the positions occupied by the antagonistic parties prior to the Revolution. He regards it as established "as a fundamental principle of the Constitution of the British Empire for the American Colonies," that "the King was the representative of Great Britain as the Imperial State, and that Parliament was also its representative, superior to the King"; and he insists that "nothing was better settled than that there were no constitutional conditions or limitations upon the power of Parliament when exercised within the realm of Great Britain." But the colonial statesmen disputed both of these claims as to the supremacy of Parliament, and supported their contention by English precedents, legislative and judicial; and the arguments of James Wilson and John Adams came near to demonstrating that once there had existed limitations upon the power of Parliament, the benefit of which the colonists had not surrendered, and back to which they went in denouncing their political rights. Omission of these superfluous statements would not have made any less effective or valuable the author's general conclusions, which his numerous quotations from historical sources abundantly sustain.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

#### AT THE COURT OF CHARLES II.\*

While society is constantly moving forward with eager speed, it is as constantly looking backward with tender regret. This paradox has been noted by Macaulay, among others, and he likens humanity to a caravan traversing an Arabian desert. All is dry and bare in the immediate vicinity, but far ahead and far behind is the semblance of lovely verdure and refreshing springs. Yet when the traveller has hastened forward he finds nothing but sand where an hour before he had seen the mirror-like surface of a lake; and, looking behind, he sees a lake where an hour ago he had been toiling through burning sand. It is this looking before and after and pining for what is not, that gives its peculiar charm to such a book as

\* ROCHESTER AND OTHER LITERARY RAKES of the Court of Charles II. By the author of "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," "The Life of a Prig," etc. With portraits. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.



the one under review. The careless gaiety and merry pranks of Charles the Second's court make rare reading, if we only shut our eyes to all the coarseness and vice and shameless profligacy that accompanied them. Forcing ourselves for a brief space to this incompleteness of view, we shall find much in the volume on "Rochester and Other Literary Rakes" to smile over. From the pages of Pepys and Evelyn and Burnet, of Aubrey and Grammont and Wood, and numerous other contemporary writers, more or less reputable, the author has collected material sufficiently suitable and trustworthy for his purpose. In cases of a conflict of authorities, he has, with impartial pen, set down both sides and left the reader to take his choice. Possibly the meaning of both "literary" and "rake" has been somewhat stretched to include all the gay company to which we are introduced; but we will not quarrel with the author for that.

The curious theory is put forward that, just as diet influences character, so the literature of any given period may perhaps take its tone from the beverage common in that period; in other words, brandy, wine, and beer are thought to impart each its peculiar flavor to the products of the pen. In reading the poetic effusions of the inebriate Rochester, one may well believe him to have stimulated his fancy with something stronger than "postum cereal." A century later Dr. Johnson certainly found copious draughts of tea conducive to a ready flow of ideas. It is, then, not too much to admit that the coarseness of the poetry and plays produced by Rochester and his companions was entirely in keeping with their sensual indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, and indeed with their pleasures and diversions of every sort. Not even at the church door were fun and frolic left behind. The king himself, although he liked to hear the anthems, furnished a shining example of unexemplary behavior during the rest of the service. Not only was he unable to preserve his gravity, but he took pains to let it be seen that he felt not the slightest interest in religion. He would play at "peep" with Lady Castlemaine through the curtains dividing the royal box from the ladies' pew. When tired of this amusement, he would take a little nap, as is recorded in the scrap of verse not quoted by our author, but perhaps worth recalling here. It runs somewhat as follows:

"Old South, a witty churchman reckoned,  
Was preaching once to Charles the Second,  
When lo! the king began to nod,

Deaf to the zealous man of God,  
Who, leaning o'er his pulpit cried  
To Lauderdale, by Charles's side:  
'My Lord, why, 'tis a shameful thing;  
You snore so loud you'll wake the king!'"

His easy familiarity with those about him is well known. Even when obliged to assert his dignity, he did so with grace and gentleness. William Penn, being admitted on one occasion to the royal presence, kept his hat on in accordance with the rules of his sect, but contrary to those of the court. Charles, however, uncovered. "Friend Charles," quoth the Quaker, "why dost thou not keep on thy hat?" "Tis the custom of this place," was the good-humored reply, "for only one person to remain covered."

Among "the mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease" was the Duke of Buckingham. His readiness of wit was once shown at an early performance of one of Dryden's plays, an unlucky line of which ran thus, —

"My wound is great because it is so small."

Scarcely was this out of the player's mouth when Buckingham sprang to his feet and responded, in a voice clearly audible to the house, —

"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all."

This killed the play, but its author took his revenge in "Absalom and Achitophel."

The favorite public amusements of the period were bear-baiting, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and prize fights. Both Pepys, who was not over-squeamish, and Evelyn, who was more refined, have left accounts of such brutal sports. Even ladies were among the spectators. "After dinner with my wife to the Bear Garden," writes Pepys, "where . . . I saw some good sport of bulls tossing of the dogs." And Evelyn records: "I went with some friends to the Bear Garden, where was cock-fighting, dog-fighting, bear and bull-baiting, it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelty. The bulls did exceedingly well. One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap, as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena."

To illustrate the table manners of high society, Pepys gives us an account of a banquet at the Guildhall, whither it was the fashion for courtiers to go and dine with the lord mayor. On one such occasion, when the dinner was said to have cost between seven hundred and eight hundred pounds, we read that "under every salt there was a bill of fare," but that only the mayors and the lords of the

privy council had napkins or knives. Before the meal all the guests repaired to the buttery and drank wine, in preparation for the solid refreshment to follow. The dinner began at one o'clock. Pepys sat at the merchants' table. Ten courses were served, and there was also "plenty of wine of all sorts." The plates were wooden, and were not changed throughout the dinner; nor, as it appears, were the drinking cups, which were of earthenware.

To justify his choice of a title, the author devotes a chapter to the consideration of his rakes' literary productions. One couplet, from the ready rhymster, Rochester, will here suffice:

"Our sphere of action is life's happiness,  
And he that thinks beyond, thinks like an ass."

Such was his creed; so he lived, and so he all but died. Bishop Burnet, however, was sent for by the dissipated nobleman as he lay on his death bed, and the churchman seems to have enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the rake make a good repentance and die an edifying death—worn out by his excesses at the age of thirty-two. As to his virtues, the negative one of freedom from cant and humbug is ascribed to him, as well as to his associates in literary rakedom.

"It is true that there is little good and much evil to be learned from their writings, but what evil there is in them is avowedly evil. These writers did not expound upon the deep religious feeling of their atheism, or the immaculate purity of their illicit affections; nor did they call irregular alliances marriages in the sight of God though not in the sight of man. Whatever they may have been, they were not as a rule humbugs. With all its faults, their school was free from the atrocious affectation of the 'Euphuists' of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or, for that matter, from the almost as objectionable affectations of the many 'ists and 'isms of the reign of a much later and immeasurably better queen."

One service, at least, these literary rakes are held to have rendered to the cause of letters: they helped to establish the tradition that none are so noble as to be unsusceptible of further ennoblement by worthy performance in literature. From their time to ours have been handed down, from one noble or even royal personage to another, the torch of learning and the honorable distinction of authorship.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

WE have received from the "Sign of the Hop-Pole," in Kent, England, a Christmas greeting in the form of a leaflet containing Christopher Plantin's sonnet "Le Bonheur de ce Monde," beautifully printed on Japanese vellum by the Chiswick Press in the French typography of Plantin's time.

#### RELIGION FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.\*

Dr. C. C. Everett, Bussey Professor of Theology in the divinity school of Harvard University, died in October, 1900. For thirty years he had delivered annually a course of lectures, at first entitled "The Science of Religion," but finally "The Psychological Elements of Religious Faith." During all this period their general substance remained the same, but they were changed in detail and embellished with new thoughts and illustrations each year. When his death brought the lectures to a close, there was a strong desire on the part of those who had heard them that they should be preserved in book form. It was found, however, that Dr. Everett had left no manuscript, and apparently had never written the lectures out. Under these circumstances, recourse was had to the notes of a number of those who had attended the course, and from these Professor Edward Hale wrote out the lectures and prepared them for the press.

One would not, as a rule, expect very much of a work prepared in the manner just explained; but Professor Hale has managed to overcome the difficulties of the situation to such an extent that I believe no reader would ever suspect what had been done if he were not informed. The work, as it stands, is a little masterpiece in its way, clear and forcible, singularly free from hysteria or dogmatism, and almost wholly without those technical terms which make many psychological writings unintelligible to the man in the street. In the course of the book we are given three definitions of religion. The first is: *Religion is feeling, or essentially feeling*. The primacy of feeling is insisted upon, as on p. 22: "All that the intellect can do, however, is not too much to meet the highest feelings. Feeling has the primacy. Intellect is for the sake of feeling. What we do is done to gratify feeling. In science and philosophy feeling is the beginning, the middle, and the end." All

\* THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH. By Charles Carroll Everett. Edited by Edward Hale. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THEOLOGY AND THE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. By Henry Churchill King. New York: The Macmillan Co.

RICH AND POOR IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Orello Cone. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE LAW OF GROWTH AND OTHER SERMONS. By Phillips Brooks. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE SMALL END OF GREAT PROBLEMS. By Brooks Herford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

feeling, however, is not religious, and so we need the second definition (p. 88): *Religion is the feeling toward the supernatural.* This is intended to include all religions; but it is unsatisfactory inasmuch as the supernatural may include positive or negative, good or bad, elements. The devil represents the negative supernatural, "The spirit that always denies." Hence we may reach a third definition, which is typical rather than inclusive: *Religion is a feeling toward a Supernatural Presence manifesting itself in truth, goodness, and beauty.* In this definition we may substitute "spiritual" for "supernatural," as a footnote informs us was done by Dr. Everett in his longer course of lectures. At the end of the last lecture we read:

"The ideal religion, the one perfect religion, would be that in which the presence of the Absolute Spirit should be fully recognized, and the ideas of the reason—truth, goodness, and beauty—acknowledged as the content of this Absolute Spirit. The various religions of the world suggest and approach the ideal religion each to a greater or less degree. The ideal religion is like the pure air of the upper heaven as compared with the atmosphere of the earth. The lower atmosphere is everywhere different; it is vitiated by mists and dust and smoke and all the various earthly elements; yet we breathe it, and find in it, with all its impurity, life and strength and refreshment."

Dr. Everett held that the apparent decline in religious interest might be due in large measure to the fact that the higher types of religion did not appeal to so many as the older, lower, forms. "There is more true religion in half an hour's questioning, 'What wilt thou have me to do?' than in a whole lifetime of asking, 'What wilt thou do for me?'" (p. 129.) Yet the latter thought is the one most prominent in the minds of many religious people of the baser sort, and the hope of personal reward and the fear of punishment are always prominent in low types of religion, whether they are labeled Christianity or otherwise. It is true, of course, that the highest religions have their basis in personal satisfaction or happiness; but this is spiritual, and comes through a sense of unity with the all-pervasive spirit.

"Theology and the Social Consciousness," by President King of Oberlin College, is based on a course of lectures delivered at the Harvard Summer School of Theology in 1901. It recognizes the "social consciousness" as a significant phenomenon in the ethical life of our time, and seeks to determine its relation to theological doctrines. The book is divided into three sections, headed respectively (1)

"The Real Meaning of the Social Consciousness for Theology," (2) "The Influence of the Social Consciousness upon the Conception of Religion," (3) "The Influence of the Social Consciousness upon Theological Doctrine." The author insists equally upon the essential like-mindedness of men and the sacredness of the person. We are to be compared, perhaps, to innumerable radii of a circle having their common source at one point, but each occupying its own place and no other. The spiritual point of union of all human souls is what we call God. Hence the essential blessings of religion are capable of being shared by all, and emphasis is placed on that which is common to the whole of mankind. The genius, who in one sense seems so apart, is he who recognizes great truths and laws,—that is, common and pervading, not exceptional things or remote. Jesus was a great religious genius (whatever else he may have been) and hence it is found that his doctrines are of universal application.

It is often held that the early Christians, being nearest in point of time to Christ, were necessarily best informed and best able to understand his teachings. President King recognizes that in those days the teachings were new, or at least sufficiently so to fit with difficulty into the "mental platforms" of contemporaries. It is a matter of history that many excellent and talented people were wholly unable to receive them. Since then, however, we have undergone a considerable intellectual evolution, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Christians of to-day are better fitted to receive the word (supposing it to be a true or universal word) than any before. At first sight, this conception seems in direct conflict with that of Dr. Everett mentioned above, that the later forms of religion may have less universal acceptance. Yet we have just seen that when Christianity was new it was received by few, and a superficial observer might have urged that it was obviously not fit for the mass of humanity. If religious thought has made no progress since that day, if Christ really spoke the final word, it may then be fairly urged that we are coming nearer and nearer to a common and universal religion. But if, as Dr. Everett assumed, religion is progressing just as science or art, the best must always be for the few, though what is to-day known to a minority will in time become common property. This is a condition of progress, spiritual, mental, or physical; and we are reluctant to rec-



ognize any exceptions to it. If Christianity seems an exception, it is only because it is still a long way ahead of most of us; and that it should in reality be adopted by all is the best perhaps we are able to conceive.

So much for President King's work. The above is not a very precise summary of his positions, and we had intended a little adverse criticism; but it may be as useful to record the impressions the book gave as to attempt an exact summary of its contents.

Dr. Cone, in his "Rich and Poor in the New Testament," examines the Scriptural sayings relating to social subjects, and concludes that we find "neither a social philosophy, nor the foundations, nor the outlines of a social system." Yet he ends with these words:

"We must leave it to the students of social science to point out in detail the means of solving the intricate problems that wealth and poverty force upon their attention. Our task has been accomplished if we have succeeded in showing how in a general way the ethical ideals presented in the New Testament may furnish guidance and inspiration in this great task. If we have not found any definite form of a system of society indicated in its pages, we have found, it is hoped, the basis of every true and permanent social order because the foundation of all true living for the individual man. Let not men reject the spirit of its great teachings because they stumble at the letter. Rather let them apply this spirit to the social problems of every age, and thus hasten the advent of the kingdom of brotherhood and peace."

In interpreting the doctrines of Jesus, we think Dr. Cone has not sufficiently recognized the probable modifications due to their being reported by others, who, as we have just said, could not in the nature of things receive them without bias. It seems to the present writer that we may read between the lines, as it were, a more logical and spiritual philosophy than the written word sets forth. Jesus was surely the Great Emancipator, who preached the spiritual freedom of man, who saw that it was possible in a spiritual sense to rise above physical failure and misery. He did this in his own life, and his gospel was especially to the poor, for they most seemed to need it. The spiritual dignity of the human soul, its independence because of its dependence upon the great source of spiritual power,—here was an idea which made mere physical wealth or power seem trivial and insignificant. If the disciples looked for a physical millennium, it was only because they could not understand.

"The Law of Growth," by the late Phillips Brooks, and "The Small End of Great Problems," by Rev. Brooke Herford, are two books

of sermons of which we can give no adequate summary in a small space. That they were good sermons, the names of the preachers are sufficient to assure us; but they doubtless were better to hear than they are to read. The cheerful positivism which sounds well enough in the pulpit is sometimes a little trying in cold print.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*The "New International."*

An encyclopædia is a serious undertaking, involving great expense, years of preparation, and the collaboration of great numbers of authoritative writers. A new encyclopædia is more apt to be an old one patched up than a strictly new production, and this, of course, is a strictly justifiable proceeding when the old name is preserved, and no attempt is made to deceive the public. The need of an entirely new English encyclopædia has been keenly felt of late years, and the need has at last been met by the "New International" of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is true that even in this case, some use has been made of the old "International" text, but only where that text remains valid in the light of the most recent knowledge. To all intents and purposes, the work of which three volumes are now at hand is a new compilation of universal knowledge, and has been edited with skill and conscience by President Gilman, Professor Peck, and Mr. Colby, aided by a large staff of competent specialist writers. It is an encyclopædia of the Brockhaus or Chambers type—that is, a work made up of many brief articles rather than of a smaller number of extensive treatises. The letter A, for example, aside from the geographical articles (Africa, Asia, Australia, Austro-Hungary, and America) yields only two articles (Archæology and Armies) that are more than ten pages in length. In fact, the article that exceeds a single page is rare in proportion to the number that consist of single brief paragraphs. The work is thus made exceptionally useful for ready reference, which should be, after all, the chief purpose of an encyclopædia. Although a list of special writers is printed in the forefront of the work, it is distinctly explained that these contributions have been revised and amended by the office staff, so that no article of any length is to be considered the work of a single writer. In the subdivision of matter, we find even such minor entries as are usually sought out in Readers' Handbooks and other reference works of like character. Geography, biography, and science, are subjects that have been given an unusual degree of attention, and in the matter of lucidity and general attractiveness of style the work has been well done. The illustrations are numerous, and the full-page plates are unusually attractive, although the *raison*



*d'être* of their selection is not always obvious. We are glad, for example, to have the colored plate which gives us six familiar varieties of the apple, but we could imagine many other subjects equally deserving of such elaborate illustration. The maps are numerous, and like most maps in American books are made inartistic by crude coloring and ugly lettering. The physical maps are much better done. The third volume of the work ends with Canada, and there are to be seventeen in all, including something like sixty thousand articles.

*A noble son  
of Massachusetts.*

The simple record of an honorable life, whose main incidents are replete with inspiration for American youth, is presented in Dr. William Lawrence's biographical sketch of the late Governor of Massachusetts, the Honorable Roger Wolcott (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The biographer is the Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, who honors himself in overlooking denominational boundaries, in his zeal to furnish an early biography of his great fellow citizen. With a facile pen, and in easy flowing style, he recounts the principal events in the career of the Harvard scholar, orator, patriot, public servant, and man of affairs, whom the Bay State was delighted to honor in many capacities. It is but a brief sketch of a life which has been all too brief; but its agreeable diction, and the nobility of the subject of the sketch, charm the reader at every page. The eminent public services of Governor Wolcott are narrated without prolixity, but with due appreciation of their value to his countrymen. Numerous extracts from his addresses and speeches make the book a portfolio of eloquence; among these is his acknowledgment, in behalf of the Commonwealth, as her Governor, of the receipt from England of Bradford's original manuscript of the "History of Plimoth Plantation." In this little masterpiece of American oratory, the speaker thus exalts the Pilgrim Fathers: "In the varied tapestry which pictures our national life, the richest spots are those where gleam the golden threads of conscience, courage, and faith, set in the web by that little band." This gem of speech is worthy to rank with Lincoln's "The mystic chords of memory." It is a fair example of the general character of Mr. Wolcott's public deliverances.

*An up-to-date  
treatise on  
Copyright law.*

It is not too much to say that the need of a work which should satisfactorily gather into a single volume the large and confused mass of legal enactment and decision on the question of Copyright has never been so satisfactorily filled as by the book prepared by Mr. E. J. MacGillivray, LL.B., and bearing the fully descriptive title, "A Treatise upon the Law of Copyright in the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the Crown, and in the United States of America, Containing a Full Appendix of All Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minutes, and Acts of Congress now in

Force" (Dutton). Unlike nearly all of its predecessors in this field of continually growing importance, the book is concerned with questions of Copyright alone, and does not confuse this topic with any reference to patent and trade-mark cases. On the historical side of the question, it hardly does more than refer the reader to the standard works of Messrs. Copinger, Scrutton, and Drone, with an especial commendation of Mr. Augustine Birrell's "The Law and History of Copyright in Books," one of the few law treatises that have positive and intrinsic literary merit. Mr. MacGillivray occupies himself with accounting for things as they are rather than as they were, or (a frequent chapter in such volumes) on things as they ought to be. He has not much to say about the common-law on the subject, — wisely enough, since the abrogation of the common-law principle of ownership in publications and works of art by statutory tinkering has left the author and artist with little but regret. But he does give all needful information for the perfect understanding of the English and American law as it exists to-day, so far as that is comprehensible. The long-delayed promise of a consolidated act on Copyright in Great Britain is another occasion for apology, since the law there is left in a condition where precedent rather than precise statement governs, — the book throughout being therefore an excellent example of case law. The condition of Copyright in the United States occupies the latter half of the book, containing sixty-eight pages as against more than two hundred on the subject in general and as particularized in the British dominions. In both parts the work is brought almost into the living present, the one noticeable omission on the American side being the question of copyright in news, an important topic in this country, especially since a recent decision has given such rights to a monopoly with the utmost power for harm, whether so used or not. In spite of the fact that this is a formal book of law, Mr. MacGillivray is at times entertaining, and his work is admirably digested, fully organized, provided with all needful indexes and appendices, and certain to fill an important place hitherto vacant.

*"Lost Letters  
from Lesbos."*

It is always a grateful thing to see that justice is done to some person or cause maliciously aspersed in this curiously dealing world. The name of Sappho has always been one that has worked marvels; the fame of the world's chief poetess has been freely accorded her; her successors in her art have made translations or paraphrases of her poems, and then have unhesitatingly acknowledged that they have undertaken a task that was impossible; writers, statesmen, readers of all classes, have repeated her praises, admitted her claims, placed her in an unassailable pre-eminence. We may quote from Mr. Symonds: "The world has suffered no greater literary loss than the loss of Sappho's poems. So perfect are the smallest fragments preserved that

we muse in astonishment to think what the complete poems must have been. Of all the poets of the world, Sappho is the one whose every word has a peculiar and unmistakable perfume, a seal of absolute perfection and inimitable grace. In her art she was unerring." But, on the other hand, the character of Sappho has been subjected to a very different treatment. She has come down the ages enveloped in a cloud of story and allusion which allows but vague and difficult appreciation of what she really was. The Comic Dramatists have played havoc with her life and activity, their comments and veracious interpretations have passed current, and it needed the labors of Welcker and Blass and Wharton to bring about a rehabilitation of the poetess. In her "Lost Letters from Lesbos" (Donnelley), Mrs. Lucy McDowell Milburn has carried on the alluring labor. The "Lost Letters" were found by one of those miracles which come only into the experiences of novelists and poets, and they are the letters which Sappho wrote to that Egyptian lover who is supposed to have been one of the Egyptian Kings. The old Greek life, with its freshness, its charm, its poetry, reappears in these letters. Both the prose and the verse recall the Lander clearness and magic. The personality of Sappho as revealed in these intimate outpourings differs by the whole diameter of being from the Sappho of the Comic Dramatists. She is what the greatest poetess of all time surely ought to have been. Mrs. Milburn has put into these letters her high idealism of thought and belief, and has made a picture which the lover of Greece will gladly admit into his memory. Its imaginative insight will help to make plain many things which history leaves obscure, and the book ought to find appreciative readers everywhere.

*The Makers of  
British Art.*

A new series of biographical art-studies is begun with four volumes (imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons) under the general title "The Makers of British Art." Mr. James A. Manson, the editor of the series, writes of Landseer, pointing out in his preface the surprising meagreness of material for an adequate and sympathetic biography, and the consequent necessity of making his art-work tell the whole story of his life. The volume on Turner is written by Mr. Robert Chignell, who aims to do better justice to the man, in distinction from the painter, than have previous biographers. No special originality is claimed for the life of Reynolds, by Elsa D'Esterre Keeling, except its attempt to steer a middle course between the extremes of unreasoning laudation and careless dispraise, — two attitudes so often adopted toward this painter. In the volume on Romney, Sir Herbert Maxwell attempts to collate the three previous biographies of Cumberland, Hayley, and John Romney, and thus to arrive at a proper understanding of the artist and his work; a feature of the book is the excellent catalogue of Romney's

works, — probably the fullest that has yet been compiled. Each biography is supplied with appendices, a bibliography, and a complete index for the student's use. Each has a photogravure portrait, and about twenty plates. These are printed on good paper, and are distinct and thoroughly satisfactory, especially in the case of Landseer's work, which lends itself particularly well to this sort of reproduction.

*Six sensible  
sermons.*

Some sensible things sensibly stated are found in Dr. Minot J. Savage's "Men and Women" (American Unitarian Association). The six chapters of the book are on "Man and Woman," "Love and Marriage," "Parent and Child," "Home and Society," "The Ethics of Divorce," and "The Growing Independence of Women." They speak to the reader in a simple, conversational tone, and appear to have been put forth originally as pulpit discourses. While it is impossible that all readers should agree with everything these little homilies contain, the book is at least thought-provoking, and its utterances have the prime essential of thorough sincerity and reasoned conviction. One or two seed thoughts may be given here. The author believes there is danger of too much organization for reform, for civic study, for literary and artistic culture. A person joins a society, or club, or lecture class, and that is too often the end of it; a passive, recipient attitude takes the place of energetic individual action. And the same is true in religious matters. The divorce question is ably discussed, and attention is called to the curious fact that although the United States has the most liberal of divorce laws, its morals are of the highest, and nowhere else does woman hold a position of such respect and dignity. Indeed, a certain freedom of divorce is necessary for the safeguarding of her interests and her independence. The immense harm wrought by the reckless application of scripture texts to modern conditions receives a fitting word. "He that spareth his rod hateth his son," still gives sanction to a mode of discipline regarded by the author as worse than brutal. He says, "I do not believe that any father or mother on the face of this earth has the right to strike a child. I would call it brutal if it were not a libel on the brutes. It seems to me utterly inexcusable, always and everywhere."

*A history of  
English pleasure  
gardens.*

The literature of gardens, recently grown so prolific along descriptive and sentimental lines, has received a unique and valuable addition in the handsome volume on "English Pleasure Gardens" (Macmillan), an historical treatment of one phase of the subject by Miss Rose Standish Nichols. The Britanno-Roman gardens, with which horticulture in England began, though known to have existed, must be conjecturally reconstructed from relics or from Greek and Roman models. The early monastic gardens, likewise, must be described chiefly in terms

of "what we may well believe." But there are facts about the mediæval pleasure, and even one or two survivals of it still to be found in England. With the Tudor period, gardens take on more of their modern aspect, and since then their development has been steady, if along diverse lines. The final chapter of Miss Nichols's book deals with the gardens of to-day, under the broad division into naturalistic and formal, and discusses briefly the relative merits of the two styles. Miss Nichols has furnished over three hundred photographs and drawings for her book, and there are eleven plans by Mr. Allen N. Cox. The whole history goes to show that English horticulture is a craft, not an art, and that it still lacks fundamental and admitted principles. But apart from this thesis, and from the suggestive value which the book will have for the professional horticulturalist (who will especially prize the bibliography), it is popularly written and will be of real interest to the general reader.

*A compendium  
of our national  
expansions.*

A fair and succinct summary of the substance of the recent shower of "centennial" publications on the Louisiana Purchase, and kindred essays illustrative of the geographical expansion of our country, appears in a small and compact volume entitled "The Territorial Growth of the United States," written by Mr. William A. Mowry and published by Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. From an evidently careful study of this phase of our national life, the author has compiled chapters in which, in condensed form, the salient facts are stated concerning our several acquisitions of territory, by the treaty with Great Britain in 1783; the Louisiana, Florida, and Texas cessions; and also those in the cases of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Archipelago. Oregon is the only territory of large importance to which we have acquired a right by discovery and occupation; and the subject of these and our other claims to Oregon is well summed up, being properly accorded greater space than any of our other landed acquisitions. A series of thirteen colored maps illustrates pictorially the situation at each of the successive steps of our national expansion, and makes clear the relative value and extent of each accession of territory. Thus we are furnished a hand-book, suitable for ready reference, which will be a great convenience to the many who, while interested in these historical and geographical subjects, have not shelf-room in their libraries for the more extensive treatises that the enterprise of publishers has lately multiplied.

*Roman history  
in biography.*

Around the life-story of the Gracchi, Sulla, Crassus, Cato, Pompey, and Cæsar, Professor Oman, in his book on "Seven Roman Statesmen" (Longmans), has certainly woven a very readable sketch of the period of Roman history to which these names belong. In his opinion, the reaction against the biographical element in history-writing has gone too far, and it

is time to look at Roman history again with Plutarch before us no less than Mommsen and Marquardt. In general, the view expressed is that the Roman republic went down because of its inability to bear up the burdens entailed by its own expansion; and its occasional reformers, whether democratic or aristocratic, failed of success from their ignorance of the deeper features of the problems before them. Without under-rating the insight and ability of Julius Cæsar, Professor Oman strikes telling blows at the idealized Cæsar of the German school, as so many other recent writers have done. The empire of which Cæsar laid the foundations was a period of mere soulless material prosperity, — a magnificent failure, whether considered as a despotism or a bureaucracy, lapsing gradually into moral and physical impotence, and destined to sink into the Chinese type of stagnation but for the assaults from without and the new ideals of Christianity within. The trained historical student will perhaps prefer something of a different type, but the average intelligent reader will find this volume both stimulating and profitable.

*Familiar talks on  
our familiar birds.*

"How to Attract the Birds, and Other Talks about Bird Neighbors" is the title of a new book by "Neltje Blanchan" (Mrs. Doubleday), similar in its charmingly intimate and suggestive style to her other books about birds, but shorter and more desultory, each chapter being complete in itself and connected loosely, if at all, with the other chapters of the work. The first essay, "How to Invite Bird Neighbors," is perhaps the freshest and most interesting. It is full of novel suggestions to the land-owner who wants to persuade the birds to nest in his garden or orchard and under his eaves. The second chapter is devoted to some special means of keeping the ruby-throat with us through the summer. The others deal, in fresh and original fashion, with various habits of the birds; and there is a chapter on "What Birds Do for Us" calculated to convince even the owners of cherry-trees. The book is beautifully illustrated with a great number of remarkable photographs that catch the birds in all sorts of interesting and unexpected situations, and in themselves make us feel better acquainted with our bird neighbors. (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

#### BRIEFER MENTION.

The book which Mr. Percival Chubb has written on "The Teaching of English in the Elementary and the Secondary School" (Macmillan) is so sound in its philosophy and so practical in its helpfulness that we wish it might come into the hands of every instructor in the country who is engaged with this vastly important subject. It is based upon the fundamental principle of "unity and continuity in the English course from its beginning in the kindergarten up through the high school." We doubt if so good and useful a book upon the subject has before been written, and the author's



treatment is charming in style besides being based upon the most intelligent principles of pedagogy. If the spirit of this book could once find a permanent lodgment in our schools, it would work a revolution in methods, and secure for English its proper place in the educational scheme.

It is not often that the play-goer can take with him to the theatre, or read beforehand, such admirable translations of foreign dramas as are provided by Mrs. Edith Wharton for Herr Sudermann's "Es Lebe das Leben" ("The Joy of Living," Scribner), and by Mr. Arthur Symonds for Signor d'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini" (Stokes). The latter reproduction is, in truth, not so much a translation as a noble English poem, and should prove a cause of much gratitude in admirers of Signora Duse who cannot read Italian.

The late Bishop of Oxford did no more important work in his chosen historical field than that which he contributed to the Rolls Series, in the form of prefaces to the volumes which he edited. Mr. Arthur Hassall has done us a distinct service by editing, in a single volume, these "Historical Introductions to the Rolls Series," thus placing this valuable material within the reach of every student. The volume is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co.

Charles Sumner's "Addresses on War," with an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, is a volume published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. for the International Union. This publication is in the interest of the peace movement to which Mr. Ginn is now devoting much of his energy and his means, and is offered at the cost of production. It includes the three great addresses: "The True Grandeur of Nations," "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," and "The Duel between France and Germany."

Two reprints of old English plays have recently come to hand, one edited by Mr. F. I. Carpenter of the University of Chicago, the other by Mr. Arthur H. Quinn, of the University of Pennsylvania. The Chicago book inaugurates the octavo series of the university's Decennial Publications, and gives us, with much learned apparatus, the text of Lewis Wager's "The Life and Repentance of Marie Magdalene," a morality play dating from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The Pennsylvania book is a reprint of the anonymous comedy, "The Faire Maide of Bristow," published in 1605, and variously attributed to Day, Wilkins, Armin, and Barnes, although upon no good evidence in any one of the four cases. The present editor gives it up. This play was translated into German by Tieck nearly a century ago. Both of these plays are now reprinted for the first time.

A book called "The American Idea" (Dodd) is a compilation by Mr. Joseph P. Gilder, of the typical American documents—Declaration, Articles, Constitution, speeches by Washington, Webster, and Lincoln, the Monroe Doctrine, etc. Speeches by the last three of our Presidents are included—a very dubious choice—and both Senator Hoar and Secretary Hay are represented. The extract from Lowell's "Democracy" belongs here with better right than several of the other selections. The idea of this book is not exactly a new one, but similar collections heretofore have been planned for school purposes rather than for the use of the general reader. The editor contributes a sophomoric introduction that might better have been omitted. A man who will talk about "Old Glory" deserves no quarter.

## NOTES.

"The Genesis of the Grand Remonstrance from Parliament to King Charles I.," by Dr. Henry Lawrence Schoolcraft, is a recent monograph sent us by the University of Illinois.

A handsome library edition of Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," in four volumes, edited by Mr. T. F. Henderson, is published in this country by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Love Poems of W. S. Blunt" is an addition to the "Lover's Library," published by Mr. John Lane. The same publisher also issues "Lycidas" in his series of "Flowers of Parnassus."

"The Three Days' Tournament," by Miss Jessie L. Weston, is published in the "Grimm Library" by Mr. David Nutt, as an appendix to the "Legend of Sir Lancelot," by the same author.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons send us the fifth edition of M. G. Maspéro's "Manual of Egyptian Archaeology" in the translation of Amelia B. Edwards, with subsequent enlargements and revisions.

"The Satire of Seneca on the Apotheosis of Claudius," a study by Mr. Allen Perley Ball, is published by the Macmillan Co. in the series of "Columbia University Studies in Classical Philology."

Dr. John King Lord has prepared for Messrs. Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. an "Atlas of the Geography and History of the Ancient World"—an inexpensive work and an excellent piece of scholarly map-making.

A new edition, considerably revised, of "A First Manual of Composition," by Dr. Edwin Herbert Lewis, is published by the Macmillan Co. This work is intended to be used during the first two years of the high school course.

"The A B C of Photo-Micrography," by the well-known expert, Mr. W. H. Walmsley, is a practical manual just published by Messrs. Tennant & Ward. Workers in this fascinating field of photography will give the book a warm welcome.

"Animals before Man in North America," by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, is an interesting book of popular science, published by the Messrs. Appleton, with illustrations of such fearsome beasts as the triceratops, the labyrinthodont, and the mastodon.

Mr. Henry W. Boynton has edited "The Peasant and the Prince," by Miss Harriet Martineau, for the "Riverside Literature Series" (Houghton). This story of the French Revolution was well worth bringing into renewed currency with young readers.

Forestry and cookery are the two subjects upon which the American people most need information, and the first of them is dealt with in an interesting elementary way by Mr. Filibert Roth, in his "First Book of Forestry," just published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," in two volumes, and "The Other Fellow, and Tile-Club Stories," are given us in the concluding three volumes of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's writings, now uniformly published in a library edition by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Most important of the many interesting features announced by "The Atlantic" for 1903 are Mr. John Townsend Trowbridge's autobiographical papers, "My Own Story"; Sir Leslie Stephen's reminiscences of "English Men of Letters" of the last half century; Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe's "Chapters of Boston History"; and Mrs. Mary Austin's sketches of life in



the great Western desert — "The Land of Little Rain." The leading serials for the year will be Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's "His Daughter First," and Miss Margaret Sherwood's "Daphne, an Autumn Pastoral."

The interesting "Source Readers in American History" (Macmillan) which are being edited by Professor Albert B. Hart and Miss Annie Bliss Chapman, have now reached their third volume — "How Our Grandfathers Lived" — which deals mainly with the first half of the nineteenth century, with special reference to the pioneer life of the Western frontier.

"The Virginians," in three volumes, has been added to the delightful Dent-Macmillan edition of Thackeray's prose works. Mr. Walter Jerrold supplies a brief bibliographical introduction, there are numerous drawings in Mr. Charles E. Brock's characteristic manner, and a photogravure reproduction of the Westminster Abbey bust of the novelist is given as a frontispiece to the first volume.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 69 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

##### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Life and Letters of the Right Honourable Friedrich Max Müller. Edited by his wife. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$6. net.

The Romance of my Childhood and Youth. By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber). With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 399. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40 net.

Life and Correspondence of Henry Ingersoll Bowditch. By his son, Vincent Y. Bowditch. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$5. net.

John Mackenzie, South African Missionary and Statesman. By W. Douglas Mackenzie, M.A. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, uncut, pp. 564. A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$2. net.

A Son of Destiny: The Story of Andrew Jackson. By Mary C. Francis. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 459. New York: Federal Book Co. \$1.50.

Reverend Mother M. Xavier Warde, Foundress of the Order of Mercy in the United States. With Preface by Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, D.D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 287. Marlier & Co., Ltd. \$1.25.

"Brother Ben": The Story of a Consecrated Life. By George W. King, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 87. Eaton & Maina. 50 cts. net.

##### HISTORY.

A History of Siena. By Langton Douglas. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 500. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6. net.

Twenty-Six Historic Ships: The Story of Certain Famous Vessels of War and of their Successors in the Navies of the United States and of the Confederate States of America, from 1775 to 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill; with introduction by Rear-Admiral George Eugene Belknap, U. S. N. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 515. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.

History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada. By Hon. Cadwallader Colden. In 2 vols., with portrait and map, 16mo, gilt tops. "Commonwealth Library." New Amsterdam Book Co. \$2. net.

Unitarianism in America: A History of its Origin and Development. By George Willis Cooke. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 463. Boston: American Unitarian Association. \$2. net.

Civil War Times, 1861-1865. By Daniel Wait Howe. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 421. Bowen-Merrill Co.

Three Centuries in North Oxfordshire. By M. Sturge Henderson. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 270. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

##### GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Three Days' Tournament: A Study in Romance and Folk-Lore. By Jessie L. Weston. 12mo, uncut, pp. 59. "Grimm Library." London: David Nutt.

Shakespeare's Art: Studies on the Master Builder of Ideal Characters. By James H. Cotter, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 183. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. \$1. net.

The Legends of the Holy Grail. By Alfred Nutt. 18mo, uncut, pp. 80. London: David Nutt. Paper.

On the Genesis of the Aesthetic Categories. By James Hayden Tufts. 4to, pp. 12. University of Chicago Press. Paper, 25 cts. net.

Plays. By Bert Finck. 12mo, pp. 40. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.

##### NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Milton's Lycidas. Illus. by Gertrude Brodie. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 43. "Flowers of Parnassus." John Lane. 50 cts. net.

Love Poems of W. S. Blunt. 32mo, gilt edges, pp. 196. "Lover's Library." John Lane. 50 cts. net.

##### BOOKS OF VERSE.

Selected Poems. By William Watson. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 143. John Lane.

The Triumph of Love. By Edmond Holmes. 8vo, uncut, pp. 63. John Lane. \$1.25 net.

The Black Prince, and Other Poems. By Maurice Baring. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 144. John Lane. \$1.25 net.

Rainbows. By Olive Custance (Lady Alfred Douglas). 16mo, uncut, pp. 76. John Lane. \$1.25.

Jonathan: A Tragedy. By Thomas Ewing, Jr. 12mo, uncut, pp. 148. Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1. net.

##### FICTION.

The Seedy Gentleman. By Peter Robertson. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 334. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. \$1.50.

Works of F. Hopkinson Smith, "Beacon" edition. Vol. VII., The Other Fellow, and The Club Stories; Vols. VIII. and IX., The Fortunes of Oliver Horn. Each illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

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